

GEOLOGISTS REPORT

For

Marion Beyer #1A

**SW 1/4, NE 1/4, SW 1/4,
Sec. 20, T22S, R 14E
COFFEY COUNTY, KANSAS**

API-15-031-22206-00-00

April, 2006

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CONSERVATION DIVISION
WICHITA, KS

By

**George E. Petersen, C.P.G., R.G.
DEACON GEOLOGY INC.**

20-22-14 E

MARION BEYER #1A

April 18, 2006: On location at 7:40 A.M., drilling at 842'. Left location at 6:40 P.M.

April 19, 2006: On location at 7:00 A.M., drilling at 1582'. Left location after logging.

All measurements from an estimated elevation of 1212' GL.

FORMATION TOPS	SAMPLE TOPS	LOG TOPS	DATUM	THICKNESS	MARION BEYER 1
<i>Heebner</i>		370	+842		+850
<i>Lansing</i>	679	680	+532		+534
<i>Stark shale</i>	1082	1082	+130	4'	+131
<i>Hushpuckney shale</i>	1114	1112	+100	4'	+98
<i>Base KC</i>	1131	1132	+80		+80
<i>Altamont ls</i>	1281	1282	-70		-68
<i>Mulberry coal</i>		1318	-106	2'	-106
<i>Lexington coal</i>	1398	1398	-186	3'	-186
<i>Summit coal</i>	1431	1434	-222	3'	-222
<i>Mulkey coal</i>	1438	1440	-228	3'	-231
<i>L Squirrel sand</i>		1490	-278	6'	
<i>Bevier coal</i>	1537	1536	-324	2'	-327
<i>Crowberg coal</i>	1547	1546	-334	4'	-337
<i>Mineral coal</i>	1571	1568	-356	2'	-362
<i>Scammon coal</i>	1580	1576	-364	3'	-371
<i>Tebo coal</i>		1594	-382	3'	-393
<i>Drywood coal</i>		1633	-421	3'	-430
<i>Wier-Pittsburg coal</i>		1734	-522	2'	
<i>Neutral coal</i>		1757	-545	2'	
<i>AW coal</i>	1768	1771	-559	2'	-555
<i>CW coal</i>		1779	-567	2'	-560
<i>Riverton coal</i>		1787	-575	3'	-568
<i>Coal 1</i>		1796	-584	2'	-578
<i>Coal 2</i>		1800	-588	2'	-576
<i>Miss lm</i>	1805	1804	-592		-591

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RTD 1882, LTD 18

Sample returns were examined microscopically from a drilled depth of 800 feet to TD for the presence of visible hydrocarbons. Various tops of units and formations, and unit thickness were identified from the sample returns, the drilling time log, and the Dual Compensated Porosity Log. A gas detector was operational from 880 feet to TD. The gas response was correlated with the logs and all pertinent gas bearing beds were identified on the gas chart which is retained by the operator.

LANSING-KANSAS CITY GROUP:

The log top of the Lansing was reached at a depth of 680' (+532). The first gas kick that has the potential to produce was from the Stark Shale found at a log depth of 1082' (+141). Additional kicks of potential value were from the Hushpuckney shale at a log depth of 1112' (+100), and the black shale at the base of the Kansas City group at a log depth of 1132' (+80). These three shale's should probably be combined when completed.

PLEASANTON GROUP:

The Pleasanton Group consists of a shaly sand to sandy shale. The cleaner sand was found at 1158' (+54) where an interval of some 8 feet in thickness had a gas kick. While this kick was not large, there was a significant wall cake build up from 1158-1166' indicating good porosity and permeability. Further evaluation of this sand interval should be done before eventual abandonment of the well.

MARMATON GROUP:

The Altamont top is called in most of these wells as it is readily identified from the samples and drilling time log. This limestone was topped at a log depth of 1282' (-70).

A gas kick was recorded from Mulberry coal at log depth 1308' (-96). This interval had a 5X gas kick. The Lexington coal was found at log depth 1398' (-186). This interval consistently yields good gas readings and should eventually be tested.

The Summit and Mulkey coals are found at the base of the Kansas City Group and are separated by a six foot thick limestone. It is difficult to determine if the gas kick is from one or both coals. Their closeness to each other allow for both intervals to be perforated together.

CHEROKEE GROUP:

The upper Squirrel sand was thin and poorly developed in this well. The samples that were identified from this interval had no odor and no show of free oil. There was a heavy black tar residue between sand grains.

The lower Squirrel is found at a log depth of 1490' (-278). This sand has a thickness of approximately six feet. There was a very pronounced wall cake build up between 1490'-1498'. There were not any exceptionally high gas readings from this sand. The samples had a slight odor and there was a very slight show of medium brown free oil along with some heavy black tar like residue. It is doubtful that the Squirrel interval can be commercially productive in this well.

The remainder of the Cherokee section below the Squirrel sands contained thirteen identified coal beds having a composite thickness of 34 feet. It is likely that there are additional coal seams present that are too thin to register on the logs. The middle coals from the Bevier to the Scammon, and the lower sequence from the AW through beds identified as C1 and C2 are the most likely productive coal intervals.

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All completion attempts should commence with the lower coals being the first to be tested.

MISSISSIPPIAN:

The top of the Mississippian section in this well has been called at a log depth of 1803' (-591). It is likely that this is an old erosional surface on the top of the Mississippian lime. The gas cross over effect seen on the logs 1783-1788 appears to be the result of the effect of the chert and not a true gas reading. There were no indications that either oil or gas was present in the drilled interval.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

There is evidence of thickening and thinning of many of the geologic units above the Mississippian. Until accurate surface elevations can be established, detailed maps and cross sections can not be made with any accuracy. Comparison of the structural position of the various beds to the Beyer 1 to the north can be seen in the table on page 1.

Gas reading were good for most of the coals but were lower than those observed on the J Birk 1A and J Birk 2. Whether this is a result of the structural position or other factors it is not possible to determine at this time. When compared to all of the previously drilled wells, it is expected that this well should produce commercial quantities of gas from those coal beds that have good gas readings.

As more and more well logs become available, it is becoming more and more likely that the top of the Mississippian is a highly eroded surface and is weathered deeply into the formation.

Additional coal beds may also be identified as the drilling program progresses and more logs become available for comparison purposes.

DISCLAIMER:

The author of this report has no working or overriding royalty interest in this well or any wells on this lease.

Respectfully submitted;

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